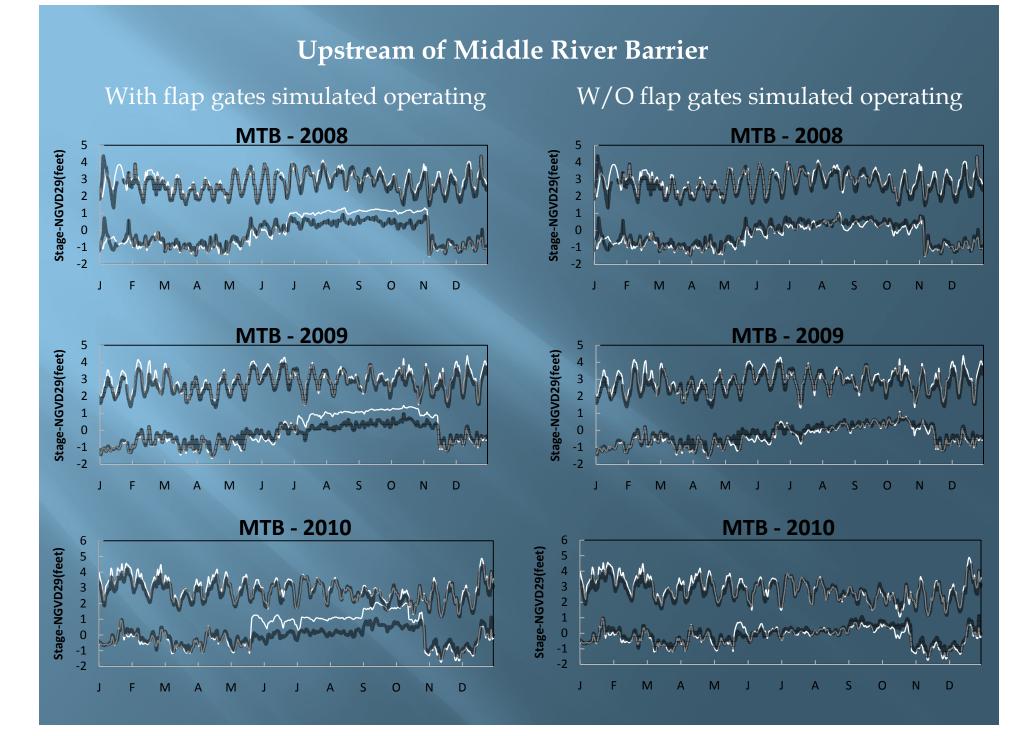
# Impacts of flap gate operations on simulated water levels upstream of temporary barriers

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#### Background

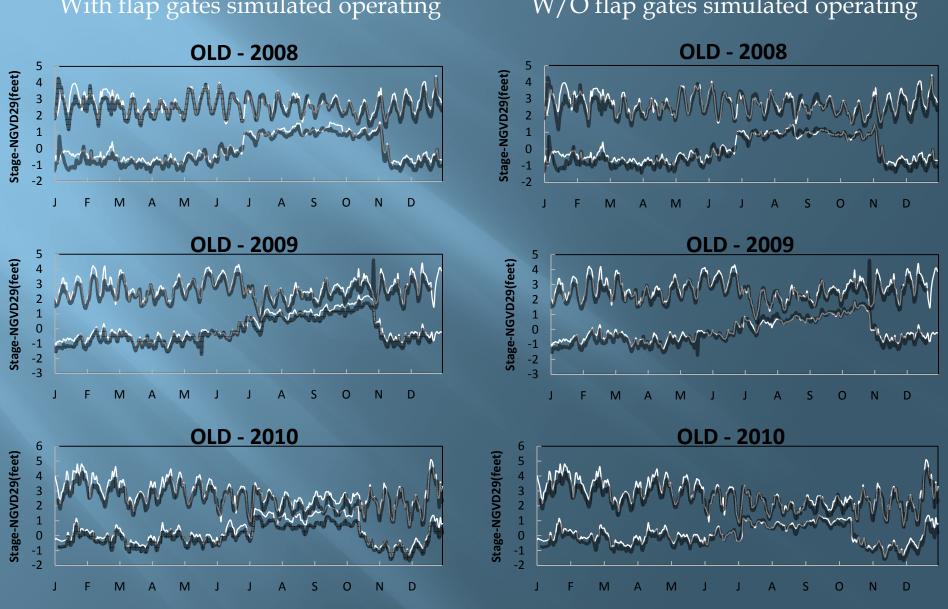
- South Delta temporary barriers:
   Middle River barrier
   Old River at Tracy barrier
   Grant Line Canal barrier
   Old River head barrier
- The components of south Delta temporary barriers: Rockfill weir Pipes with tide-operated flap gates
- 3. The function of flap gates in the temporary barriers:
  Allow the water flow upstream, block the water flow downstream in order to raise the stage upstream of the temporary barriers



## Upstream of Old River at Tracy Barrier

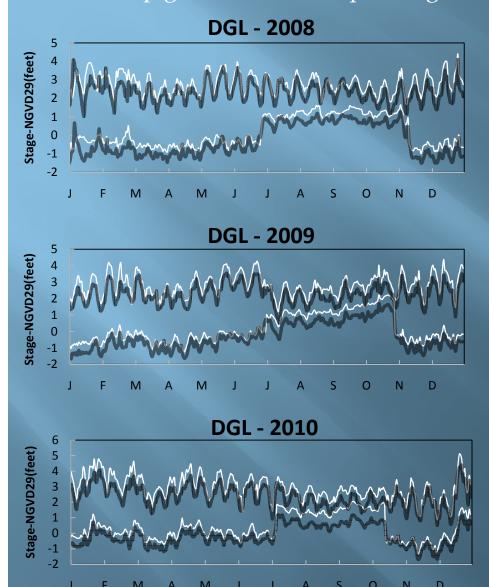
With flap gates simulated operating

W/O flap gates simulated operating

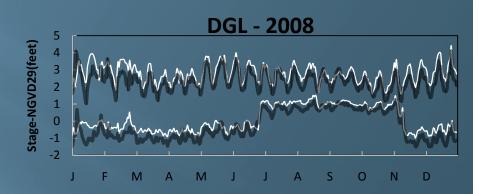


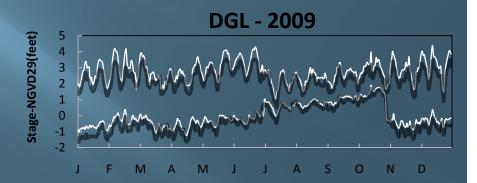
## **Upstream of Grant Line Canal Barrier**

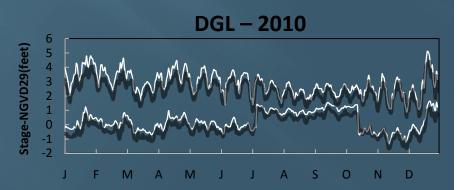
With flap gates simulated operating



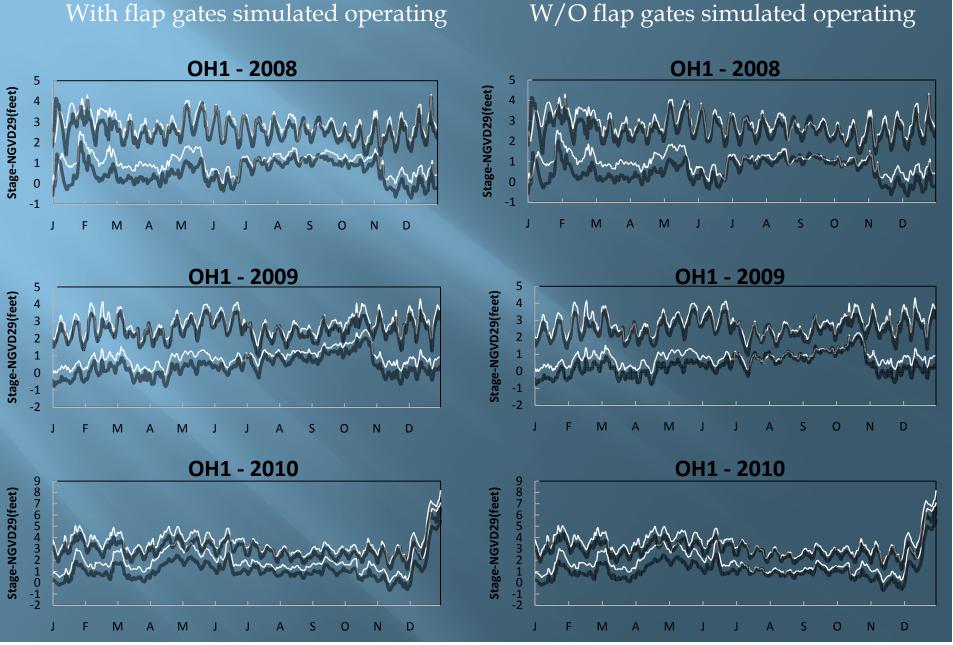
W/O flap gates simulated operating







## **Upstream of Old River Head Barrier**



#### **Conclusion:**

Simulating the temporary barriers without flap gates operating typically yields minimum water level upstream of barriers which better match observed data.

#### Possible reasons:

- 1. Field data might be wrong.
- 2. DSM2 might not catch the actual physical structure of the barrier system.
- 3. The flap gates don't fulfill their function. They might allow water go through all the time or block water totally.